

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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GLASGOW, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1849.

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Of every description, executed with neatness  
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JUSTICES' BLANKS AND BLANK DEEDS,  
Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand,  
and for sale low.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.  
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is authorized to procure  
Advertisements, receive Subscriptions,  
and make Collections for the TIMES, at his of-  
fices in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA—North-West Corner Third  
and Chestnut streets.

BALTIMORE—South-East Corner of Bal-  
timore and Calvert streets.

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Boston—No. 5, State street.

Fayette—Andrew J. Herndon.  
Huntsville—Wm. D. Malone.

Bloomington—Thomas G. Sharp.  
Marshall—Wm. H. M. Lewis.

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK,  
President of the United States of America,  
do hereby declare and make known that pub-  
lic sales will be held at the undermentioned  
land office in the State of Missouri, hereinafter  
designated, to wit:

At the land office at SPRINGFIELD, com-  
mencing on Monday, the fourth day of June  
next, for the disposal of the public lands sit-  
uated within the undermentioned Townships  
and parts of townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the  
fifth principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, and  
twenty-four, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four,  
of range twelve.

Township twenty-two, of range nineteen.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four,  
of range twenty-one.

Township twenty-three, of range twenty-  
two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of  
schools, military, or other purposes, will be  
excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above-mentioned lands  
will be commenced on the days appointed,  
and proceed in the order in which they are  
advertised, with all convenient despatch, un-  
til the whole shall have been offered, and the  
sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept  
open longer than two weeks, and no private  
entry of any of the lands will be admitted  
until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-  
ington, this twenty-seventh day of February,  
anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and  
forty-nine.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK.  
RICHARD M. YOUNG,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.  
Every person entitled to the right of pre-  
emption to any of the lands within the town-  
ships and parts of townships above enumer-  
ated, is required to establish the same to the  
satisfaction of the register and receiver of the  
proper land office, and make payment there-  
for as soon as practicable after seeing this no-  
tice, and before the day appointed for the  
commencement of the public sale of the lands  
embracing the tracts claimed; otherwise such  
claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
May 3, 1849.—9—5w.

NOTICE.  
Of the establishment of the Land Office for the  
CHARITON DISTRICT, in the State of  
Missouri.

In pursuance of the first section of the act  
of Congress entitled "An act to establish an  
additional land office in the State of Mis-  
souri," approved February 26th, 1849, I do  
hereby declare and make known, that the  
land office created by said act is established at  
the "TOWN OF MILAN," in the County of  
Sullivan of said State; the site this day desig-  
nated by the President of the United States.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash-  
ington, this twenty-seventh day of February,  
anno Domini one thousand eight hundred  
and forty-nine.

By order of the President:  
RICHARD M. YOUNG,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
May 3, 1849.—9—5w.

Glasgow School.  
THE Spring Session of this School com-  
menced the 3rd inst. Terms of tuition  
for five months.

For Reading, Writing, &c., \$6 00  
" Arithmetic, Geography and Gram-  
mar, 8 00

" Chemistry, Philosophy, &c., 10 00  
" Algebra and Geometry, 12 50  
" Latin, 12 50

Payment at the close of the Session. No  
deduction for absence, except in cases of pro-  
tracted sickness. The subscriber refers to  
his known success as the most satisfactory  
assurance to those who may patronize his  
School, that their children will receive the  
most judicious moral and mental culture.

J. SCOTT.  
A pril 12, 1849.—6—6m.

WANTED, Land. Feathers, Beeswax,  
Tallow, Flax and Hemp seed, Wheat,  
Lime, Beans, &c., &c., for which goods will  
be given in exchange.

BOON, TALBOT & SMITH.  
Fayette, March 15, 1849.

## What I know of Farming.

[No. 3.]  
BY PROF. J. J. MAPES.

### DEEP PLOWING.

H. GREELEY Esq.—Dear Sir: In  
my last communication, I promised to  
give your readers some account of my  
experience in Deep Plowing. Before  
entering immediately upon the advan-  
tages to be derived from Deep Plowing,  
it may be well to give the reasons why  
plowing at all is necessary for encour-  
aging the growth of plants.

The offices assigned by nature to the  
soil are:

1. The mechanical sustaining of the  
roots of plants, and necessarily of the  
plants themselves, in proper position;  
and at the same time that the mass of  
soil should be pervious to the increas-  
ing length of roots.

2. The reception and retention of  
those gases, fluids, &c., which Nature's  
laws supply to the soil, until the re-  
quirements of growing plants shall ap-  
propriate them.

3. Such mechanical condition of par-  
ties as shall best tend to the ready par-  
titioning with excessive quantities of mois-  
ture and soluble excrementitious mat-  
ters arising from vegetation.

4. Free admission of such compo-  
nents of the atmosphere as, by combi-  
nation with the constituents of the soil,  
cause them to undergo changes benefi-  
cial to their general properties.

It is well known that, if soil is dis-  
integrated but to slight depths, the roots  
of plants, on reaching the compact or  
disintegrated portion, cease to be heal-  
thy, and refuse to sustain the plant—  
thus meadows, when seeded down with  
the surface only disturbed and not prop-  
erly plowed, will soon run out—for the  
under-soil, from not receiving the influ-  
ence of the atmosphere, remains  
sour, and unfitted for supplying the ne-  
cessary aliment at the termini of the  
roots, consequently the plants die. If  
meadows be deeply plowed, they will  
last much longer without re-seeding;  
and, when both subsoiled and deep sur-  
face plowed, the instance has not yet  
occurred where re-seeding became ne-  
cessary. Lucerne (French Clover) will  
grow for one, two, and sometimes three  
years, on shallow-plowed land; but if  
the soil be deep and free, as in some  
parts of France, it has been known to  
flourish with increased vigor for fifty  
years. When Lucerne fails, the close  
observer will find that its roots have  
reached soil that has not been disinteg-  
rated.

This effect is common to most plants,  
and no error is more common than to  
mistake the length of roots of plants.  
Those of the ordinary Corn stalk will  
average 5 to 6 feet in length; and if a  
field be planted with Corn in hills 4  
feet apart, no portion of the soil, to the  
depth disturbed by the plow, of one  
inch cube, can be found that does not  
contain roots. Many of them are too  
small to be discerned by the naked eye,  
but still they exist, and their termini are  
the only part capable of receiving nu-  
triment. Even the common Onion has  
roots 18 inches long, and many of these  
will descend to their full length if the  
soil has been sufficiently disintegrated.

The roots of most plants descend gen-  
erally an average of two thirds their  
length, a portion only maintaining the  
horizontal position.

Soil has the power to absorb and re-  
tain many of the gases found in the  
atmosphere until required by the grow-  
ing plant, and this retention is just in  
proportion to the quantity of surfaces  
of particles exposed; and, therefore, an  
unplowed surface cannot avail of this  
action, nor can shallow plowed land re-  
ceive as much benefit from this cause as  
that more deeply disintegrated. The  
rationale of this action I will explain  
in a future letter.

Compact soils will not permit the  
water resulting from rains to enter  
them, and shallow-plowed land will hold  
a large quantity of water near its sur-  
face, when, from deep disintegration, it  
might pass downward to a sub-soil cap-  
able of freely receiving it. Heavy  
lodgment of water about the roots of  
most plants is detrimental to their  
growth, while large quantities passing  
over their surfaces without being re-

ceived will carry off the more soluble  
portions of the manure.

Growing plants not only receive but  
throw out matter from their roots, for  
they reject certain portions which are  
termed excrementitious: these, in well  
disintegrated soils are got rid of, but  
when shallow-plowed they remain on  
the impervious soil, and from their  
proximity to the roots, injure the plants.

All soils are improved by continual  
contact with the atmosphere and many  
constituents of the soil are useless to  
plants until they have been thus oper-  
ated upon; the particles of soil have also  
the power to absorb the resultant gases  
of the decomposing manures, but only  
after disintegration; and as these gases  
if not absorbed will be carried off by  
currents of wind, it becomes necessary  
in economical culture to prepare as  
much soil for their reception as may  
be required, and this quantity is found  
to be greater than can by possibility be  
rendered pulverulent by surface plow-  
ing, even when performed to the full  
depth of ordinary surface soil. I have  
proved this fact fully; for such parts of  
my farm as were thoroughly plowed to  
the full depth of the loam, say seventeen  
inches, did not give as good crops as  
other parts where the sub-soil had been  
disturbed to a still greater depth by the  
sub-soil plow.

The advantages of sub-soil plowing  
I shall reserve for my next letter; but  
to return to those of deep surface plow-  
ing.

No farmer can doubt that a deep soil  
can yield better crops than a shallow  
one. Let us suppose, then, a soil to be  
8 inches deep and overlaid by clay,  
and that the farmer should plow to the  
depth of 8½ inches, and thus bring up  
half an inch of clay, to be acted upon  
by the atmosphere and rendered into  
good soil; that the clay will undergo  
this change even in a single year, we  
cannot doubt if its proportion be no  
greater than stated above. Let this  
practice be continued four years, and  
the soil will then be 10 inches deep, and  
when at that depth, an inch instead of  
half an inch of Clay may be added  
each year without his discovering that  
his land is any more cloggy than before  
he commenced the deepening; but its  
power to produce plants will be materi-  
ally increased. If the plowing be  
done in the Fall, and so performed by  
back-furrowing as to ridge the land, two  
inches of Clay instead of one may be  
safely thrown out on the surface of  
these ridges, and the frequent freezings  
and thawings of Winter will render it  
perfectly pulverulent by Spring, and  
charge it with the necessary constitu-  
ents of ammonia and carbonic acid  
from snow-water to enable the clay so  
changed to form a valuable addition to  
the mass. The farmer should bear in  
mind that the ultimate constituents of  
plants are never destroyed; for when a  
plant is consumed, decays, or is even  
burned, its ultimate particles are thrown  
again on the face of Nature for reap-  
propriation. The consumed crops of  
1849 will supply the raw material for  
the manufacture of those of 1850; and  
he should have his soil in a condition to  
receive his share of Nature's bounties.

THE RULE OF APPOINTMENTS.—The  
New York Herald's Washington cor-  
respondent attempts to reduce the action  
of the Administration in regard to re-  
movals and appointments to the follow-  
ing formula:

1. To transfer commissions as they  
expire to good whigs.
2. To turn out unfaithful or incom-  
petent locos.
3. To expel such locos as have been  
brawling politicians.
4. To expel such as may have been  
appointed by expelling a whig.

A lawyer not over young nor  
handsome, examining a young lady  
witness in court, determined to perplex  
her and said, 'Miss, upon my word, you  
are very pretty!' The young lady very  
promptly replied, 'I would return the  
compliment, sir, if I were not on oath!'

'We wont indulge in such horrid an-  
ticipations,' as the hen pecked husband  
said, when the parson told him he would  
be joined to his wife in another world,  
never to separate from her. 'Parson,'  
said he, 'I beg you wont mention the  
circumstances again.'

## MARRIAGE.

BY MISS LEE.

Marriage is accused of all the evils  
of life; an unjust accusation: marriage  
is good; it is our methods of education  
which are bad. Whatever, therefore,  
would mend these methods would ren-  
der the state of marriage more happy.  
What is required? Only a very sim-  
ple thing, but which has not yet been  
tried; viz: to accustom us from our  
childhood to all the thoughts and senti-  
ments which are to fill up our lives. I  
would wish, after all, to fix the atten-  
tion of young girls on the choice of  
their husbands; educate them for this  
choice; impress deeply in their souls  
the character of true love, in order that  
they may not be deceived by whatever  
has only its appearance.

Are they not made for loving? Should  
not this happiness extend itself through-  
out their whole life? Is it not, at the  
same time, their supremacy, their pow-  
er, and their destiny? And yet the old  
conventional prejudices which abhor  
love, still exist in families. Mothers  
forget, in the presence of their children,  
the perils with which this narrow edu-  
cation surrounds them, the illusions to  
which their ignorance gives birth, and  
the weakness which follow these illu-  
sions. To open the soul of young girls  
to true love is, to arm them against the  
corrupting passions which usurp its  
name; and here, the advantage is two-  
fold, for, by exalting the loving facul-  
ties of the soul, you in some measure  
paralyze the tumultuous passions of  
the senses.

Examine the first choice of a young  
girl. Amongst all the qualities which  
please her in a lover, there is perhaps  
not one which would be suitable in a  
husband; and, in fact she frequently  
sees little more of him she loves than  
the beauty of his form or perhaps the  
elegance of his dress. Is not this, then,  
the most complete condemnation of  
our systems of education? From an  
apprehension of too strongly affecting  
the heart, we conceal from women all  
that is worthy of love, we allow the  
sense of the beautiful that exists in  
them to be lost among follies; the  
outside pleases them; what is within  
is unknown. When, therefore, after hav-  
ing been united for six months they  
look for the delightful young man whose  
presence charmed them, they are often  
very much surprised to find in his place  
only an impertinent fellow or a fool.  
Yet this is what is commonly termed in  
the world a marriage of inclination.

It is true, that in the present state  
of our manners, young girls are seldom  
called upon to make their choice; their  
imagination is occupied, not with the  
husband but with marriage. So it re-  
sults that most girls have marriage for  
their object, without thinking much  
about the husband. On their part, the  
parents seek to match the fortunes;  
their aim, they say, is to secure the fu-  
ture of their children, and absorbed  
in this idea, they treat of marriage as  
an affair of commerce—as of a thing  
which gives a position in the world for-  
getting that it is likewise a thing which  
causes happiness or unhappiness. Thus  
our foolish wisdom has succeeded in  
detaching love from marriage; we have  
made a bargain by which girls purchase  
the power of regulating the expenses  
of their household, of going out alone,  
and of seeking in the circle around  
them that half of their soul, that ideal  
being which youth dreams of, and will  
possess.

For, how much soever our educa-  
tion may succeed in suppressing our  
inclinations, they cannot destroy them;  
man and woman are the same beings  
whom nature unconquerably tends to  
unite by love.

The actual system is then but a de-  
ception; it removes the danger from the  
paternal roof to transport it to  
that of the husband.—Singular educa-  
tion! the chief aim of which is to  
throw upon another the heavy load of  
our want of foresight.

Thus, in the present state of matters,  
young girls are unable to make a pro-  
per choice for want of experience, and  
the choice of parents is almost always  
bad for want of the recollection of what  
is required in youth. We are placed

between two evils, without any chance  
of good.

In order to extricate ourselves from  
such a deplorable position, there is but  
one means, which consists of giving at  
the same time to girls more freedom and  
more enlightenment. I would imprint  
in their souls an ideal model of all hu-  
man perfections, and teach them to  
subject their inclinations to the guid-  
ance of this model. While destroying  
their state of half-slavery, I would ac-  
custom them to rely upon their own  
powers, which is of more importance,  
as regards the stability of their virtues,  
than is generally supposed by develop-  
ing in them the innate sense of moral  
beauty, I would accustom them to seek  
for it every where, and to prefer it be-  
fore all. Love need then, no longer be  
feared; this flame which consumes,  
would then be no more than the flame  
which enlightens and vivifies.

## ABSTEMIOUSNESS.

Many cases of illness, both of adults  
and children, may be readily cured by  
abstinence from all food. Headaches,  
disordered stomachs, and many other  
attacks, are caused often by violating  
the rules of health, and in consequence  
some part of the system is overloaded,  
or some of the organs are clogged.—  
Omitting one, two or three meals as the  
case may be, gives the system a chance  
to rest, and allows the clogged organs  
to dispose of their burdens. The prac-  
tice of giving drugs to "clear out the  
stomach," though it may afford the  
needed temporary relief, always weak-  
ens the system, while abstinence se-  
cures the good result without doing any  
injury.

Said a young gentleman to a distin-  
guished medical practitioner in Phil-  
adelphia—"Doctor what do you do for  
yourself, when you have a turn of head-  
ache or other slight attack?"

"Go without my dinner," was the re-  
ply.

"And if that does not cure you, what  
then?"

"Go without my supper."

"But if that does not cure you, what  
then?"

"Go without my breakfast. We phy-  
sicians seldom take medicines ourselves,  
or use them in our families, for we know  
that starving is better, but we cannot  
make our patients believe it."

Many cases of slight indisposition are  
cured by a change of diet. Thus if a  
person suffers from constipation, the  
cause may often be removed by eating  
rye mush and molasses, baked apples  
and other fruits.

## LINES.

Nothing good shall ever perish,  
Only the corrupt shall die,  
Truth, which men and angels cherish,  
Flourishes eternally.

None are wholly God forsaken,  
All his sacred image bear,  
None so lost but should awaken  
In our hearts a brother's care.

Not a mind but has its mission,  
Power of working good or evil,  
So degraded none's condition,  
But the world his weight may feel.

Words of kindness, words of warning  
Deem not thou may'st speak in vain.  
Even those by counsel scorning,  
Of shall they return again.

Though the mind absorbed in pleasure  
Holds the voice of counsel light,  
Still doth faithful memory treasure,  
What at first we seemed to slight.

Words of kindness we have spoken  
May, when we have passed away,  
Heal, perhaps, a spirit broken  
Guide a brother led astray.

Thus our every thought is living  
Even when we are not here,  
Joy and consolation giving  
To the friends we hold most dear.

Not an act but is recorded,  
Not a word but has its weight,  
Every virtue is rewarded,  
Outrage punished, soon or late.

Let no being then be scared  
As a thing of little worth,  
Every soul that is created,  
Has its part to play on earth.

Confession.—Be not ashamed to con-  
fess that you have been in the wrong.  
It is but owning what you need not be  
ashamed of that you have more sense  
than you had before to see your error;  
more humility to acknowledge it; and  
more grace to correct it.—Secd.

## ON THE PASSIONS.

The leading passion in human nature  
is irritability of temper; it is the source  
of nearly all our own discomfort, and  
that of those around us, and yet how  
easily it is, with a rational mind, to con-  
quer and subdue it. If it led to any  
good result it might prove a healthful  
ebullition, but as it merely excites the  
brain, and to no good purpose, and sel-  
dom gains the end which reasoning  
might not accomplish, it is a waste of  
bitterness and even time, at a cost of  
oftentimes serious personal disturbance.  
Women have been thrown into hyster-  
ics, that have led to epilepsy and  
death, by indulgence in angry disputa-  
tions, and men have sacrificed friend-  
ships, broken the peace of homes, and  
scattered desolation among their de-  
pendents and followers.

"For one irrevocable word,  
Perhaps that meant no harm you lose a friend;  
Or in the war of words, your hasty hand,  
Performs a deed to haunt you to the grave."

And such is Life. It has been thought  
next to—nay, it has been believed to  
be—an absolute impossibility to govern  
the temper; that as every thing in these  
days depends upon organization, if we  
are organized to be murderers, the  
crime must follow, and he only is virtu-  
ous who is happily abundantly posses-  
sed of the moral faculties. The young  
"lamb," the scold, the termagant, the vi-  
olent and hasty man exclaims, "I can't  
help it," and on viewing the destruction  
that may have been effected, cries out,  
"I don't care." This is a most fallacious  
notion. Phrenologists, at the same  
time that they admit that organization  
influences our conduct, know full well  
and insist upon it, that our conduct,  
or rather education, influences our or-  
ganization, and that organization may  
be cultivated; that "bumps," as they  
are styled, can be encouraged and de-  
pressed, and their contents called into  
action or subdued; and therefore, if  
phrenology means anything, it means  
that viciousness and virtue depend en-  
tirely upon cultivation, and that such  
fully ought to be helped and ought to  
be cured for. "Bring up a child in the  
way he should go, and when he is old  
he will not depart from it." But it is  
even possible to alter habits of a later  
growth; and as, in the regulation of  
health, man must "chalk out" his own  
conduct to secure it; so in the control  
of his wayward feelings, he must be-  
stow a little attention in the study how  
to do it. So much for the morbid ex-  
citement of passionate phreny.

Even in a selfish point of view, iras-  
cibility of temper ought at all times to  
be checked. The flushed forehead, the  
blanched lips, the swelling throat, the  
fierceness of eye, and the towering voice  
displayed in an ordinary fit of anger,  
are pretty sufficient indications of the  
tumult within and the spirit without.—  
There are few of us so irritable that  
we cannot repress those ebullitions of  
temper if we like at least to a very con-  
siderable extent; and as it is confessedly  
difficult to stay the torrent when in full  
flow, it behooves us to determine, in  
those seasons when reason is sufficient-  
ly cool to counsel correctly, to place  
that salutary restraint upon our propen-  
sities to passion and ascerbicities of  
temper, which never do any good to  
others, and are sure to prove injurious  
to ourselves. A calm serene, and cheer-  
ful mind may be secured by cultivation;  
even persons of a natural fretful, peev-  
ish, irascible temperament will be ac-  
tonished to find how comparatively  
easy it is to control and regulate their  
humors, if they will but resolutely de-  
termine to bring them under domina-  
tion.—Dr. Culverwell.

JERUSALEM.—Jerusalem a proud field  
and the ground on which the temple  
now stands, the joint inheritance of two  
brothers, one of which was married  
and had several children, the other lived  
a bachelor. They cultivated in com-  
mon the field which had devolved on  
them in right of their mother. At har-  
vest time the two brothers bound up  
the sheaves, and made of them two  
equal stacks, which they left upon the  
field. During the night a good thought  
presented itself to the younger. "My  
brother," said he to himself, "has a wife  
and children to maintain; it is not just  
that our shares should be equal; let me

then take a few sheaves from my stack,  
and secretly add them to his; he will  
not perceive it, and therefore cannot re-  
fuse them." This project the young  
man immediately executed. The night  
the elder awoke, and said to his wife,  
"my brother is young, and lives alone  
without a companion to assist him in  
his labors, and console him in his  
fatigues. It is not just that we should  
take from the field as many sheaves as he  
does; let us get up and secretly go and  
carry a certain number of sheaves to  
his stack—he will not find it out to-  
morrow, and therefore cannot refuse  
them;" and they did so accordingly.—  
The next day both brothers went to the  
field, and each was much surprised to  
find the two stacks alike; neither being  
able in his own mind to account for the  
prodigy. They pursued the same course  
for several successive nights; but as  
each carried to his brother's stack the  
same number of sheaves, the stacks still  
remained equal, till one night they both  
determined to stand sentinel, to eluci-  
date the mystery, they met each bear-  
ing the sheaves destined for his brother's  
stack.

Now the spot where so beautiful a  
thought at once occurred to, and was  
so perseveringly acted upon by two men  
must be a place agreeable to God; and  
men blessed it, and chose it whereon to  
build a house to his name.

How charming is this tradition!—  
How it breathes the unaffected benev-  
olence of patriarchal morals! How  
simple, primeval and natural is the in-  
spiration leading men to consecrate to  
God a spot on which virtue has termi-  
nated on earth! I have heard among  
the Arabs a hundred legends of the same  
description. The air of the Bible is  
breathed all over the East.—Lamar-  
tine's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRES- IDENT

LAND OFFICERS.

John T. Hughes, to be Receiver of  
Public Monies at Plattsburgh, Missouri,  
in the place of Bela M. Hughes re-  
signed.

John L. Green, to be Receiver of  
Public Monies at Chillicothe, Ohio, in  
the place of John Hughes, resigned.

Cyrus W. Wilson, of Arkansas, to  
be Receiver of Public Monies at Little  
Rock, Arkansas, in the place of Lemuel  
R. Lincoln, removed.

Lorenzo Gibson, of Arkansas, to be  
Surveyor General of the Public Lands  
in Arkansas, in the place of Wm. Pel-  
man, removed.

Silas Noble, of Illinois, to be Regis-  
ter of the Land Office at Dixon, Illi-  
nois, in the place of John Dement re-  
moved.

Samuel Merriwether of Indiana, to be  
Receiver of Public monies at Jefferson-  
ville, Indiana, in the place of David G.  
Bright resigned.

Henry F. Mooney, of Arkansas, to  
be Register of the Land Office at He-  
lena, Arkansas, in the place of Henry  
L. Biscoe, removed.

Lorenzo D. Maedox, of Arkansas,  
to be Receiver of Public Monies at He-  
lena, Arkansas, in the place of George  
Jeffries, removed.

William E. Powell, of Arkansas, to  
be Register of the Land Office, at  
Capagnole, Arkansas, in the place of  
Hiram Smith, removed.

Ezra Hill, of Arkansas, to be Recei-  
ver of Public Monies at Capignola, Ar-  
kansas, in the place of Mathew F. Rai-  
ney, removed.

Wm. H. Etter, of Arkansas, to be  
Register of the Land Office at Wash-  
ington, Arkansas, in the place of Ben-  
jamin P. Jett, removed.

Bernard F. Hempstead, of Arkansas,  
to be Register of the Land Office at  
Washington, Arkansas, in the place of  
Daniel T. Witter, removed.

James H. Stirman, of Arkansas, to  
be Register of the Land Office at Fay-  
etteville, Ark., in the place of Ephraim  
D. Dickson, removed.

A PRECIPITANT.

How queerly does a lady feel,  
A walking in the street,  
When she's aware her stocking heel,  
Makes visible her feet.

She lifts up her foot awkwardly,  
And puts it down again;  
And tries to pass that none may see  
But labor's all in vain.